

# Napoleon I (1804–1814)



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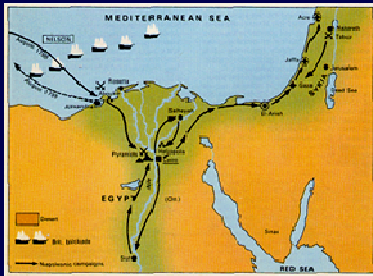
## *Napoleon's Rise to Power*

- Earlier military career → the Italian Campaigns:
- 1796-1797 → he conquered most of northern Italy for France, and had developed a taste for governing.
- In northern Italy, he moved to suppress religious orders, end serfdom, and limit age-old noble privilege.

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## *Napoleon's Rise to Power*

- Earlier military career → the Egyptian Campaign:
- 1798 → he was defeated by a British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson, who destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile.
- Abandoning his troops in Egypt, Napoleon returned to France and received a hero's welcome!

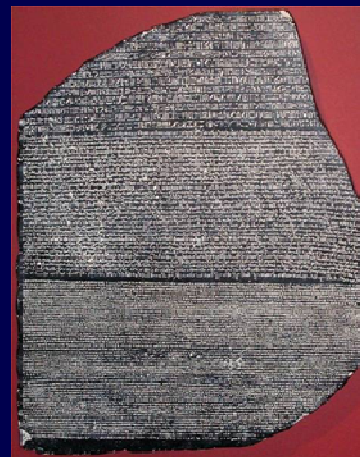
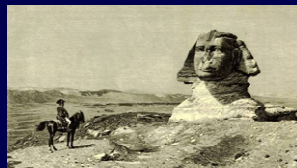


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Jean Francois Champollion

## *The Rosetta Stone*



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# Europe in 1800



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## Napoleon as "First Consul"



- With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful *coup d'etat* on November 9, 1799.
- He proclaimed himself "First Consul" [Julius Caesar's title] and did away with the elected Assembly [appointing a Senate instead].
- In 1802, he made himself sole "Consul for Life."
- Two years later he proclaimed himself "Emperor."

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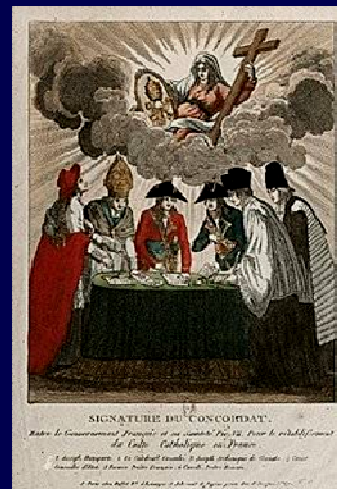
## Banque de France, 1800



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## Concordat of 1801

- Napoleon wanted to heal the divisions within the Catholic Church that had developed after the confiscation of Church property and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
- But, Napoleon's clear intent was to use the clergy to prop up his regime.

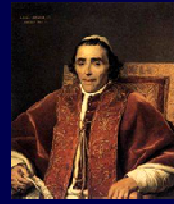


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# Concordat of 1801

- \* Catholicism was declared *the religion of the majority of Frenchmen*.
  - \* Papal acceptance of church lands lost during the Revolution.
  - \* Bishops subservient to the regime.
- Eventually, Pope Pius VII renounced the Concordat, and Napoleon had him brought to France and placed under house arrest.



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# Lycée System of Education



- Established by Napoleon in 1801 as an educational reform.
- *Lycées* initially enrolled the nation's most talented students [they had to pay tuition, although there was some financial help available for poorer student].
- *Lycées* trained the nation's future bureaucrats.

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## Legion of Honor, 1802



Palace of the Legion of Honor,  
Paris

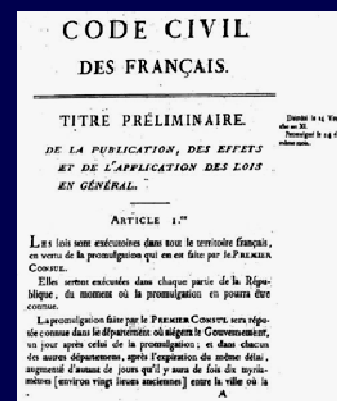
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## Code Napoleon, 1804



- It divides civil law into:
- Personal status.
- Property.
- The acquisition of property.

- Its purpose was to reform the French legal code to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
- Create one law code for France.



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## Napoleon and his Code

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## Influence of the Napoleonic Code



Wherever it was implemented [in the conquered territories],  
the *Code Napoleon* swept away feudal property relations.

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## The Empress Josephine



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## Josephine's Bedroom



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*“Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon & the Empress Josephine,” 1806 by David*



December 2, 1804

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*“Consecration  
of the Emperor  
Napoleon & the  
Empress  
Josephine,”  
1806  
by David*



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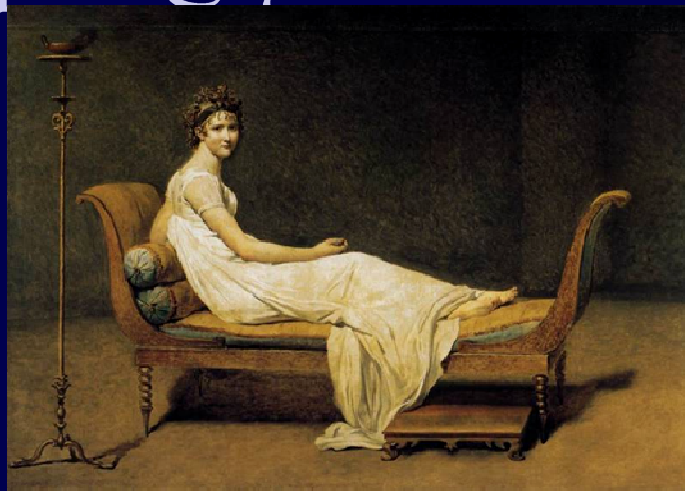


## The Imperial Image



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## The "Empire" Style



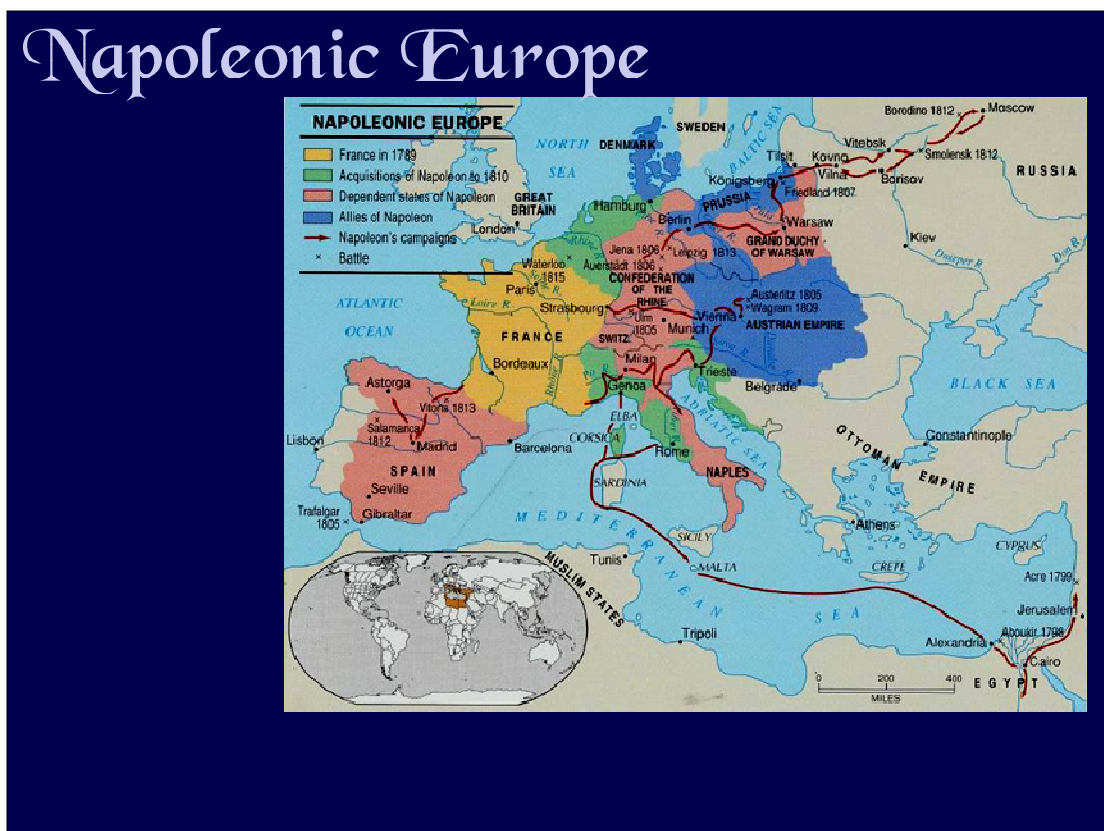
*Madame Recamier* by David, 1808

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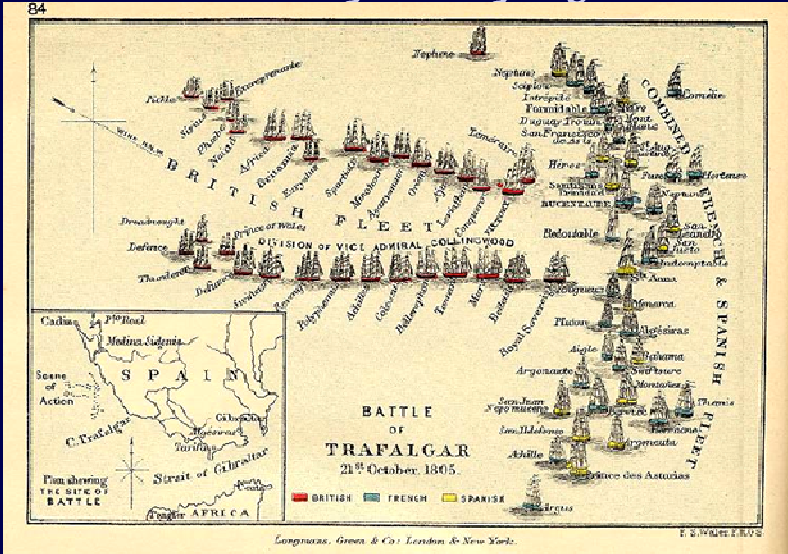
# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805:	France →	Sea Power	← Britain
	Trafalgar (Lord Nelson: Fr. Navy lost!)		



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## Battle of Trafalgar



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## Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805:



France →

- Danube  
- Italy

← Britain  
Austria  
Russia

- ULM: France defeated Austria.
- AUSTERLITZ: France defeated Austria & Russia.

Crowned "King of Italy" on May 6, 1805

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Napoleon  
Crossing the  
St.  
Bernard

*Jacques-Louis  
David*  
(1801)

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“Crossing the Alps,”  
Paul Delaroche  
(1850)

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## Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns



1806: France → Confed. of the Rhine ← Prussia

4th Coalition created

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# The Continental System

- GOAL → to isolate Britain and promote Napoleon's mastery over Europe.
- Berlin Decrees (1806)
- British ships were not allowed in European ports.
- Britain proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- Napoleon proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.

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# The Continental System



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## British Cartoon



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“Napoleon on His  
Imperial Throne”  
1806  
By Jean Auguste  
Dominique Ingres

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## Josephine's Divorce Statement (1807)

*With the permission of our august and dear husband, I must declare that, having no hope of bearing children who would fulfill the needs of his policies and the interests of France, I am pleased to offer him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion ever offered on this earth.*

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## Napoleon's Divorce Statement (1807)

*Far from ever finding cause for complaint, I can to the contrary only congratulate myself on the devotion and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has adorned thirteen years of my life; the memory will always remain engraved on my heart.*

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Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

married  
Napoleon on  
March 12,  
1810  
in Vienna

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Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

with  
Napoleon's  
Son

(Napoleon Francis  
Joseph Charles: 1811-  
1832)



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## Peninsular Campaign: 1807-1810

**1806:** France → **Continental System** ← Spain  
Portugal

*Portugal did not comply with the Continental System. France wanted Spain's support to invade Portugal.*

*Spain refused, so Napoleon invaded Spain as well!*

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## “The Spanish Ulcer”



- Napoleon tricked the Spanish king and prince to come to France, where he imprisoned them.
- He proclaimed his brother, Joseph, to be the new king of Spain.
- He stationed over 100,000 Fr troops in Madrid.
- On May 2, 1808 [*Dos de Mayo*] the Spanish rose up in rebellion.
- Fr troops fired on the crowd in Madrid the next day [*Tres de Mayo*].

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*“Third of May, 1808” by Goya (1810)*

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## *“The Spanish Ulcer”*

- \* Napoleon now poured 500,00 troops into Spain over the next few years.
- \* French generals still had trouble subduing the Spanish population.
- \* The British viewed this uprising as an opportunity to weaken Napoleon & moved an army into Portugal to protect that country and to aid the Spanish guerillas.
- \* After 5 long years of savage fighting, French troops were finally pushed back across the Pyrennes Mountains out of Spain.



*The Surrender of Madrid  
May, 1809  
by Goya*

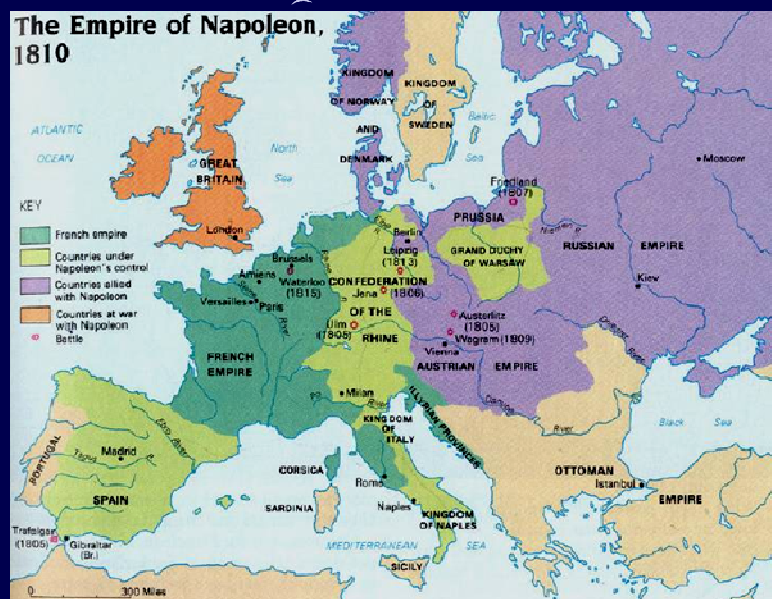
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“Napoleon in  
His  
Study”  
1812  
by Jacque-  
Louis David

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## Napoleon's Empire in 1810



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## Napoleon's Family Rules!

Jerome Bonaparte - King of Westphalia.

Joseph Bonaparte - King of Spain

Louise Bonaparte - King of Holland

Pauline Bonaparte - Princess of Italy

Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son)- King  
of Rome

Elisa Bonaparte - Grand Duchess of Tuscany

Caroline Bonaparte - Queen of Naples

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Homework:  
Napoleon chart

Complete all that you know  
so far.

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